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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/744,557 11/01/96 WIESMAN

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EXAMINER

GOINS, D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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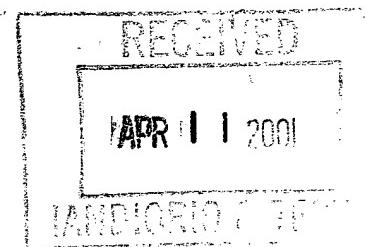
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DATE MAILED:

04/09/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks



Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/741,597	Applicant(s) Richard M. Wlesman
Examiner Davetta W. Goins	Group Art Unit 2632

Responsive to communication(s) filed on Feb 1, 2001

This action is FINAL.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle 35 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claim

- Claim(s) 38-67 is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 Claim(s) 38-67 is/are rejected.
 Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

- See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
 The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
 The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is approved disapproved.
 The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
 All Some* None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been
 received.
 received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____
 received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

- Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- Notice of References Cited, PTO-892
 Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____
 Interview Summary, PTO-413
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948
 Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 38-56, and 58-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abraham in view of Libove et al. (US Pat. 5,559,377 and US Pat. 5,473,244)

In reference to claim 38, Abraham discloses 1)the claimed means for generating communication signals at a first location for transmission on a powerline, which is met by transmitter **16, 24** useful in the power-line communication for data signals over long distances (col. 14 lines 18-41), 2)the claimed means for reactively coupling the communication signals to the powerline, which is met by the transmitter means generally comprises a driver **62** which is connected to the coupling means **14, 22** (col. 14 lines 18-41), and 3)the claimed means for receiving the communication signals at a second location, which is met by each house **119** receiving electric power via modem **121** and air coil transmitter and receiver coupler circuit **123** in accordance with the present invention coupled to the electricity meter **125** (col. 15 lines 60-67 and col. 16 lines 1-19). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the

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coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances **L1** and **L2** which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

In reference to claim 39, Abraham discloses the claimed means for generating includes a first communications device, which is met by transmitter **16, 24** useful in the power-line communication of data signals over long distances (col. 14 lines 19-41).

In reference to claim 40, Abraham discloses the claimed a means for reactively coupling includes means for inductively coupling the communication signals to the powerline, which is met by magnetic coil **64** (col. 14 lines 18-29).

In reference to claims 41, 43, 45, Abraham discloses the claimed means for inductively coupling includes a communications core element disposed about the powerline and a plurality of

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windings disposed about the communications core element for coupling the communication signals to the powerline, which is met by the phase shift linear transformer of the present invention involves a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric material disposed between the primary and secondary windings (col. 8 lines 46-61).

In reference to claim 42, Abraham discloses the claimed means for reactively coupling includes an inductor, which is met by coupling 14, 22 include a pair of serial LC circuits in which novel air-core transformers for both transmission and reception which serve as the inductive (L) component of the respective LC circuits (col. 7 lines 1-14).

In reference to claim 44, Abraham discloses the claimed means for receiving includes a means reactively coupling includes means for inductively coupling the signals to and from the powerline, which is met by coupling 14, 22 include a pair of serial LC circuits in which novel air-core transformers for both transmission and reception which serve as the inductive (L) component of the respective LC circuits (col. 7 lines 1-14).

In reference to claim 46, Abraham discloses the claimed means for extracting from the powerline the communication signals transmitted from the second location, which is met by the central computer 139 issuing an addressable command which is transmitted via a master modem 141 and coupler 137 to the substation over power or conventional phone lines 138, the command

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is transmitted through the home couplers 123 and modem 121, the meter reading is recorded, transmitted by the home modem 121 through couplers 123, through distribution transformer 126, over power line 129, the couplings include a pair of serial LC circuits in which novel air-core transformers for both transmission and reception which serve as the inductive (L) component of the respective LC circuits (col. 16 lines 21-47, and col. 7 lines 1-14).

In reference to claims 47, 48, Abraham discloses the claimed means for extracting includes the means for reactively coupling from the powerline the communication signals transmitted from the second location, which is met by a meter reading is recorded, transmitted by the home modem 121 through couplers 123, through distribution transformer 126, over powerline 129 to the appropriate substation coupler 135 (col. 16 lines 32-47).

In reference to claim 49, Abraham discloses the claimed means for inductively coupling includes a communications core element disposed about the powerline and a plurality of windings disposed about the communications core element, which is met by the phase shift linear transformer of the present invention involves a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric material disposed between the primary and secondary windings (col. 8 lines 46-61).

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In reference to claim 50, Abraham discloses the claimed means for encoding the communication signals, which is met by central computer **139** which will issue an addressable command which is transmitted via a master modem **141** (col. 16 lines 33-47).

In reference to claim 51, Abraham discloses the claimed means for inductively coupling further including driver means for providing low voltage, high current pulses of the communication signals to the plurality of windings to inductively couple the pulses to the powerline, which is met by providing power line communications in which the aircore in the coupling transformer gives negligible pulse dispersion, the air coil comprising of a primary winding **38** and a smaller secondary winding **40**, the current is maximized by creating a band pass filter at the carrier frequency FA, and the coupling means **14, 22** are suitable for communication in association with wide range of power-line voltages which can be used for utilizing high and low voltage through power line transformers (col. 4 lines 16-24, col. 10 lines 1-11, and col. 11 lines 62-67).

In reference to claim 52, Abraham discloses the claimed storage device proximate the first location, which is met by when the utility desires to make a meter reading, the central computer **139** will issue an addressable command which is transmitted via a master modem **141** and coupler **137** (col. 16 lines 33-47).

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In reference to claim 53, Abraham discloses the claimed means for transmitting the communications signals to the storage device, which is met by substation 131 and computer 139 will communicate over the power or phone line (col. 16 lines 20-32).

In reference to claim 54, Abraham discloses 1)the claimed means for generating communication signals for transmission on a powerline, which is met by transmitter 16, 24 useful in the power-line communication for data signals over long distances (col. 14 lines 18-41), and 2)the claimed means for reactively coupling the communication signals to the powerline, which is met by the transmitter means generally comprises a driver 62 which is connected to the coupling means 14, 22 (col. 14 lines 18-41). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances L1 and L2 which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

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In reference to claim 55, Abraham discloses 1)the claimed means for receiving the communication signals transmitted over the powerline, which is met by which is met by each house 119 receiving electric power via modem 121 and air coil transmitter and receiver coupler circuit 123 in accordance with the present invention coupled to the electricity meter 125 (col. 15 lines 60-67 and col. 16 lines 1-19), and 2)the claimed a means for reactively coupling the communication signals to the receiver, which is met by the command is transmitted through the home couplers 123 and modem 121 (col. 16 lines 32-47). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances L1 and L2 which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

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In reference to claim 56, Abraham discloses 1)the claimed sensor for sensing a condition of a powerline, which is met by local substation 131 (FIG. 22), 2)the claimed base station remote from the sensor, which is met by house 119 receiving electric power from utility having a modem 121 (col. 16 lines 3-19), 3)the claimed means for reactively coupling a signal from the sensor onto the powerline for transmission on the remote base station, which is met by receiver coupler circuit 123 coupled to the electricity meter 125 (col. 16 lines 3-19 and FIG. 22), and 4)the claimed means for reactively coupling the signal transmitted on the powerline from he powerline to the remote base station, reactively coupling a signal generated by the base station onto the powerline, and reactively coupling the signal on the powerline from the base station to the sensor, which is met by a meter reading is recorded, transmitted by the home modem 121 through couplers 123, through distribution transformer 126, over powerline 129 to the appropriate substation coupler 135 (col. 16 lines 32-47). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances L1 and L2 which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the

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powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

In reference to claim 57, Abraham discloses 1)the claimed plurality of modular core elements for disposing about an a.c. powerline, which is met by first and second coupling means 14 and 22 (FIG 6), 2)the claimed winding layer to be energized by the a.c. powerline, including a plurality of windings disposed about each of the modular core element, wherein the windings of each of the modular core elements are interconnected and means for sensing a condition in or about the a.c. powerline, which is met by a primary winding 38 and a smaller secondary winding 40 situated coaxially within the primary winding (col. 8 lines 23-29), and 3)the claimed controller means, powered by the windings and responsive to the means for sensing, for receiving a signal indicative of the condition sensed, which is met by coupling capacitor network, which is set to resonate with the primary winding at the carrier frequency FA, creating a band pass filter and maximizing the current (col. 9 lines 51-67), each house 119 receiving electric power via modem 121 and air coil transmitter and receiver coupler circuit 123 in accordance with the present invention coupled to the electricity meter 125 (col. 15 lines 60-67 and col. 16 lines 1-19). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances L1 and L2 which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading

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effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

In reference to claims 58, 65, and 66, although Abraham does not disclose the claimed modular core elements are formed of highly permeable ferromagnetic material, low magnetic permeability, or a material of foam, he does disclose that the air-gap is filled with resin which insulates the AC current from the transceiver coupling means 14, 22 is of a magnetic coil 64 (col. 2 lines 16-28 and col. 14 lines 19-31). Since Abraham discloses air-core windings with a magnetic coil, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use highly permeable ferromagnetic material around the core to allow the magnetic signals to transfer through the housing of the core elements and transmit the signals to and from the powerline.

In reference to claim 59, Abraham discloses the claimed windings of each of the modular core elements are interconnected electrically in series or in parallel, which is met by the primary

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winding **46** of the second air coil **44** thereafter being serially connected to the other power line **12** (col. 8 lines 30-42).

In reference to claims 60 and 64, although Abraham does not disclose the claimed plurality of windings are energized by non-contacting transformer action with the a.c. powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances **L1** and **L2** which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

In reference to claims 61 and 62, Abraham discloses the claimed sensing a condition including means for sensing voltage and current of the a.c. powerline, which is met by LC circuits include respective serially and parallel connected capacitor networks **34**, **42**, each capacitor in

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series which evenly divides down the AC voltage, the user of the resistors **35, 45** serve to minimize the DC current (col. 8 lines 1-15).

In reference to claim 63, Abraham discloses the claimed means for reactively coupling includes an inductor, which is met by coupling **14, 22** include a pair of serial LC circuits in which novel air-core transformers for both transmission and reception which serve as the inductive (L) component of the respective LC circuits (col. 7 lines 1-14).

In reference to claim 67, Abraham discloses the claimed means reactively coupling a communications core element disposed about the powerline and a plurality of windings disposed about the communications core element for coupling the signal to the a.c. powerline, which is met by the phase shift linear transformer of the present invention involves a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric core coupler which uses a dielectric material disposed between the primary and secondary windings (col. 8 lines 46-61). Although Abraham does not disclose the claimed coupling the communication signals to the powerline without tapping the powerline, he does disclose that the coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances **L1** and **L2** which are inductively and capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove

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disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

3. This is a continuation of applicant's earlier Application No. 08/741,597. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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APPLICANT'S ARGUMENTS

The applicant argues that neither Abraham nor Libove disclose a “non-invasive” means for reactively coupling the communication signals to the powerline “without tapping” the powerline.

EXAMINER'S RESPONSE

As mentioned in the previous office action, the examiner has made a rejection under 103 ONLY due to the claim language “without tapping”. Neither Abraham nor Libove use the claim language “without tapping”. However, it is very clear that **both** references teach the method of inductively (reactively) and capacitively coupling the communication signals to the powerline without contact.

In the applicant's specification (specifically pages 14 and 15). It is mentioned that windings 52 wound about core element 50 for non-invasively transmitting communications from sensor 10 to a.c. powerline by **non-contacting transformer**. The applicant argues in the Request for Reconsideration (June 30, 1999) that the non-contacting refers to “the winding is reactively coupled to the powerline for transmitting or receiving a signal on the powerline without tapping the powerline.”

It should be noted that the applicant did not respond to the examiner's response to the argument that was made in reference to Abraham not disclosing the claimed “without tapping” on the powerline in the last office action. Therefore, it will be reiterated that Abraham discloses coupling device comprises air-coils with inductances **L1** and **L2** which are inductively and

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capacitively coupled creating an air-core transformer and insulate the AC current, the air-gap is selected to reduce inductive loading effects from coupler secondary to the primary (col. 2 lines 16-43). Libove (cited prior art by the applicant) discloses a coupling device which uses contactless measurements of voltage, current, power, and power factor (col. 12 lines 21-36). Since both Abraham and Libove disclose coupling devices used to measure the voltage, current, and power or a powerline, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate a non-contact means for not tapping the powerline, as disclosed by Libove, with the system of Abraham, to ensure that the powerline won't be damaged and allow the decrease the danger for an operator to gain access to the device.

The test for obviousness is not whether the features of the reference may be bodily incorporated into the other to produce the claimed subject matter but simply what the references make obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. In Re Bozek, 163 USPQ 545, (CCPA 1969); In re Richman 165 USPQ 509, (CCPA 1970); In re Beckum, 169 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1971), In re Sneed 710 F.2d 1544, 218 USPQ 385.

The Libove reference is used merely as to include the words "non-contacting", which is the definition of "non-tapping". It's inherent that Abraham's inductive and capacitive coupling along with the air-core (used for insulation) transformer, and dielectric materials, all provide a means for Abraham to not only to successfully transmit communication for data signals on the power-line, but to ensure that there isn't any tapping on the power-line to prevent any damage.

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7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Davetta W. Goins whose telephone number is (703)306-2761 and fax number is (703)308-9051).

If attempts to reach the examiner by phone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Jeff Hofsass can be reached at (703)305-4717.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-8576.

D. W. G.

D. W. Goins

April 2, 2001


EDWARD LEFKOWITZ
PRIMARY EXAMINER